

Kentucky



Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No. 12—Vol. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, hush'ring at his back.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1825.

IN ADVANCE

[Vol. XXXX]



BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS]

AN ACT confirming certain claims to lands in the Western District of Louisiana.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land embraced in the report made by the Commissioners appointed for adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Western District of Louisiana, upon the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recommended by them for confirmation be, and the same are hereby confirmed: Provided, that no person or persons shall be entitled, by any one claim, to a greater quantity than one league square under this act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1825. Approved

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five to-wit:

For the pay of the army, and subsistence of officers, including the Military Academy, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-five cents, two hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

For forage for officers, thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of one thousand dollars, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of eight thousand five hundred dollars, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Purchasing Department, two hundred and four thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the purchase of woollens, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in advance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expense of building a brick wall round the arsenal at Selmick, and repairs of public buildings thereon, eight thousand dollars.

For Medical and Hospital Department, in addition to amount on hand, on first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of thirteen thousand dollars.

For Quartermaster General's Department, two hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For Quartermaster's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books, and stationery, for the Military Academy at West Point, eleven thousand five hundred dollars, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Ordnance Service, forty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For Arsenals, forty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars and twenty-six cents.

For the half pay pensions to widows and orphans, twenty thousand dollars.

For making surveys, and carrying on the operations of the Board of Engineers, in relation to internal improvements, and in addition to an unexpended balance on hand, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For paying certain states the amount due on account of Militia in the service of the United States during the late war, ninety-two thousand five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars and seventy-seven cents, being an amount heretofore appropriated, and which has passed to the surplus fund.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, that no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person or

he compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or Attorney, to report forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties: Washington, Feb. 21, 1825. Approved.

Botanic Garden.

WANTED a man to quarry stones; also one hundred Cedar posts ten feet high, also a cart by the day or job, and some young Cedars, Pines, Evergreens and other trees, shrubs, &c.

Apply to

JOSEPH FICKLIN P. M.

Lexington, Feb. 21, 1825.—11—st

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Nicholasville, in Jessamine county known by its number, 43. It is opposite the Court house, and adjoining Capt. Wright's tavern. It contains 45 feet front. Any person wishing to purchase the said lot enquire for particulars as to the terms of sale, of Michael Rice or of the subscriber.

DANIEL RICE

Jessamine county March 17 1825—11—st

Lexington Library.

THE persons each of whom subscribed fifty dollars towards the purchase of the Lexington Library House and Lot, will please to take notice, that the second instalment of their subscription will become due on the 10th of next month.

At a DUES, inherited to the Library either by subscription or by contributions are also requested to make payment in order to enable the institution, to fulfil its contract by paying \$830 specie which will be due at the above date.

By order of the Board of DIRECTORS.

Lexington March 17 1825—11—st

EDWARD WEST COMPLAINANT,

AGAINST

JOHN CHANCERY

Wm. H. TUCKERMAN & JOHN SHAWK DEALERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honourable the Fayette Circuit Court made at the February term 1825 in the above cause, there will be exposed to sale at public auction on the 13th day of April next two valuable lots of Ground situated on Water Street in the town of Lexington at the upper end of the lower Market House, having thereon two large Brick Houses at present occupied by Messrs. Stephen Young, and Alexander Dremann. They will be sold separately on a credit of two years for lawful money of the United States. Bond with approved security bearing interest from the date will be required from the purchaser. Said property or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold to satisfy the Complainant certain sums of money as specified in said decree. The title to the above property is believed to be unquestionable. Sale will take place on the premises at 11 A. M.

JOSEPH FOWLER, Com'r.

Let. March 16 1825.—11—st

From the Russellville Messenger.

[BY REQUEST.]

Well neighbours, I have just returned from our little town, where I had a desperate blaze. I had some business to do there, but had no opportunity of doing it, as I could scarcely pass through the town; I was carried this way to hear the story of a town fire, and that way, to hear the pleadings of a federalist-court-party lawyer, until I got home, and sick of the noise, and was glad to get out home, and at the expense too, of leaving my business in a lurch. They told me every thing, God knows what I do not remember half they told me, that the man, pillar of government was prostrated, and that we stood on the brink of desolation, bloodshed and ruin. I replied that I apprehended no danger of "blood shed," and as to ruin, I could conceive of no other persons being ruined, but the old tyrannical court and the federalist lawyers; and as to our farmers, we apprehended no danger, as we are in a harmonious concord, and that it was for the purpose of removing these tyrannical judges, we sat our fast legislatures, and we now only have to wait, until done their good and faithful servants, then have been faithful over a few things, and we will make you richer over many things. Suppose, was the very from all quarters! Can you say well done to a set of men, who can cockily & premeditatedly injure themselves? They were sworn to support the constitution, and here they have repealed a law that was made by that sacred instrument. Neighbours, I took the liberty to stop them here, and told them that I could not expect to vie with lawyers, as their trade was chicanery and mine that of "F. & P. share and primum look;" but as it appears that this point is the grand pivot on which all is to turn, (to wit) whether the constitution or the Legislature enacted the law establishing the court of appeals. Neighbours, all parties agreed that it was on this point, that they contended. I then made the following propositions: Supposing, immediately after the close of the convention, our country had become suddenly annihilated, could any future historian say that Kentucky ever had any court of appeals, the answer was no; but that the constitution enjoyed this on the Legislature, and therefore it became an act of the constitution. I said stop lawyer, you enjoin it on the legislature to make a law that is already made—non-sense in the extreme; you give them a task that I should not know how to begin; and had they considered such a task before them, they undoubtedly would have commenced another way, and instead of the bill establishing the court of appeals, reading as it now does, we would find it in words something like these: We are about to enact a law already enacted and established the court of appeals, already established by the constitution. They told me I was distinguished, as well as all of my callings; (farmers) but I acknowledged, as it related to myself, that point I mean to a number of men in the state, whose talents were indispensable, who defended the side of the majority; they could not dispute their talents; but

said they were villainous mercenary men. I pointed them to others, whose virtues could not be impeached. The reply was, that they were fools. So, neighbours we may conclude from this, that all on the side of the majority is either villainous or fools, and all on the side of the minority is clever fellows, and Solomon. They then hunted up a number of newspapers, and read me (I can't say how many) preambles, resolutions and protests, drawn up by the minority against the last legislature; but I am happy to relate to you neighbours, that there was not a republican's name assigned to any of them; but all federalists in the deepest dye. They continued to vary the subject every way, and would occasionally mention the glorious administration of John Adams, and the happy plan of constitution drawn up by Alexander Hamilton, and had it not been for that old dame (Patrick Henry) who so greatly adulterated it with his bluish harangues, we should now have had a constitution worth something, pure and genuine from the immortal pen of Hamilton, and then the wasey people would have held their tongues about their state rights.

They further more told me, that let our grievances be what they may, we have no right to expect redress by and through the Legislature; but that the constitution was the immediate act and will of the people; and that it was by and through a convention alone, that we could have immediate redress—I told them they reminded me of the Devil trying to tempt the Christian, by directing him around to another door for entrance into the holy Asylum, which door he (Devil) had strongly barred up—I say strongly barred up—as they did from the last Legislature that the minority amounts to a little more than one third of the members, and that we can have no entrance there—and their next object is to stop the next avenue with their own persons; and could they succeed in thinning its farmers so as to let them in, I would then agree with them, that we are on the brink of ruin—but I trust that we know our interest too well to send them there. We had as well set our wits to watch our sleep, or the foxes to keep our geese. Remember Lawyers, we farmers don't do business in this way—And I also told that they are shooting at John Rowan from all quarters, for having forsaken their standards; and I inquired whether there was a greater alarm given in the "dark regions" by the conviction of David of Tarsus, and his conversion to the holy faith, than was given to the federal camp when Rowan forsaken them. And is it not our duty, neighbours to receive him as a "returning prodigal," as there is more joy in heaven, over one sinner that repenteth, than thirty and nine just persons, that needeth no repentance.

A FARMER.

FROM THE ARGUS

JO DRINKER—AGAIN.

Jois an unlicked dog. His former letter is said to have put him mortally out of favour with the royalists about Frankfort. It is reported the poor fellow was taken the same late in Washington. The following letter, which was intercepted by a Mercator republican was caught and retained a royal messenger on his way to corporate Pat in Versailles, disclosing some secrets as to the operations of the royal army or the centre.

STRINGFIELD, March 6th, 1825.

Dear Peggy—In my sorry way I have just got out of the hands of the rebels, because I made John on the rest of the rebels, as a matter of course, they say how I tell secrets out of school; but I tell you, Peggy, how could I not tell you into the hands of the rebels as they would print it! But they're so mad, they resort to such a way down to Washington county to General Fox and Col. Cosby, as they say I must cross myself with a rebel and around the country Captain Penn's Public Advisers, a sort of proclamation which he sets out from Louisville every week—sixty or more at a time. Goodness now who pays for such a heap of papers, just to give away. But they say there's a bank at Louisville. Now Peggy, I don't like to make a noun dog of a spy, to tell Captain Penn's proclamations, as I tell his jest for three mad-jesties; but I've told the bounty, so I must.

Dear Peggy, what for did you gin your letter to corpora Dana? He hasn't sent me any how, and he thinks when any body gives him any thing it is to go in the papers. Why didn't you notify him, that it was to be sent to me by himself, there mad-jesties people and nosnick in the papers to make a fool of yourself! do would let him print his nonsense; but the rebels took his letter prisoner somewhere and put it in the Argus.

Dear Peggy, I would take the motto you tell of—"For the constitution of my country," and give the country boys; and as I told you before, I say to the bounty, and so I must be for three mad-jesties, and I can't be for the constitution nor for my country, but only for three mad-jesties. I tell Peggy, worse as you say; but we Kentucky boys never mind, rite or wrong; so I'll stick to gold-brown—blinza for three mad-jesties and all other mad-peeps—I'll be for you a day after I'm dead—I hate it tho! So mind little Jo, and don't scold me any more about pollytucks.

Your loving husband,

JO DRINKER.

Note the Bone. General Sneed has a book, and I've got sum for the Washington people. An ole fox, he makes me laff. He just wants his fort and ammunition back again, and so he is going to talk the rebels out. General Fox, says, he had the fort 23 years and laid up in it sixty thousand dollars the rebels didn't get, and he'd better talk clear of what he's got an let the fort go. But then he says, he'll let them have the bone he belongs to three mad-jesties and has the "property qualifications."

2d Note the Bone. Don't let the rebels take this letter prisoner; for General Fox and Col. Cosby will be ad with me for tellin about Capt. Penn's proclamations, as the Washington rebels when they see me comin along with them, will say, THERE COMES JO DRINKER, MR. POPE'S MAN, as they will take me and tuk me up on the first hangin line, like a bitin dog.

J. D.

Garden Seeds.

Of the last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscriber,—also

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking.

Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the convenience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale, cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

JOHN SIKKNEY,

near the Ky. Bank.

Lexington, Feb. 8.—6—4

FOREIGN.

The sales of cotton in London, during the week ending January 11th, amounting to upwards of 24,000 bags; hemp was at 42 to 45. Three per cent stocks, reduced, were on the 15th, at 81 1/8 1/4 1/2—Consols for Account 93 4/8. The recognition of the South American States by the government had excited a lively sensation throughout the country, particularly in the manufacturing districts, and all securities relative to these countries had advanced rapidly. So great was the rage for speculating in Mining Shares, that one in the Real del Monte Mine, on which 70d. only had been paid for 1200l. On the same day that the Romney sailed the frigate Egeria left Plymouth for Carthage, with Col. Campbell, and thence to Very Cruz, with the commissioners for Mexico. Orders has also been sent to the British agents in Buenos and Chili to form treaties with the governments of these Countries, whenever they should be desirous of doing so. Sir Charles Stuart was likewise about to proceed to Lisbon, and from thence to Brazil on an important political mission; and in case Portugal declined an arrangement for acknowledging the independence of Brazil, it was understood that England would conclude a separate treaty of commerce with Brazil, based on the fact of her independence.

These proceedings seem not to have been relished by the French government, if we may judge from the language of the Etoile, their official journal. It is there said, that "the principles of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as well as France, are at variance with what she (England) has done. If her object be commerce, France never will consent that she stipulate for exclusive privileges. Considered in a political point, England has committed a dangerous act by the example which is thus given to her own colonies."

Another expedition to Africa to explore the course of the Niger, is said to have been resolved on by the British government; Captain Laing, who was at Sierra Leone under Sir C. McCarthy, is to be at the head of it, with two secretaries, 10 men, and an ample supply of money and other necessities.

From the London Public Ledger.

We have received a copy of the Message to the American Congress, and give today such parts of it as are worthy of General consideration. It is as usual a glowing picture, though as free from exaggeration as possible, of the influence which good Institutions, with a wise Government, have upon the lot of a people. These good effects are so perceptible in the present instance that they offer a most triumphant refutation of the miserable sophistries which issue occasionally from the Imperial Presses of Vienna and St. Peter-burg. If we compare the situation of the Americans, as it is described in the simple language of their President's Message, with that of the subjects of their Imperial Majesties, how the contrast strikes us; whilst it confirms those political predilections which we share in common with all free men. In one country, we see every thing tending to make man what his Creator intended him to be, leading itself to this grand social consummation—universal education cherished; industry encouraged; person and property enjoying the most perfect protection; and the population increasing with a rapidity to which we can find no parallel, and what is extraordinary, without the vice or misery with which it is too often accompanied in other countries.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKFORT.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERTSON, EARL OF LANCASTER, of the Royal Army of the centre, to their Majesties, the September of the United States.

Royal Army of the centre, Head Quarters, U. S. B. Bank, Louisville, Jan. 20th, 1825. May I please your Majesties. Although you may have received partial statements, from Col. Sir W. F. Willis, Commandore Bryan and other Royalists, as to the progress of the Royal cause in Kentucky, I feel bound to give you a more particular account and especially of the grand battle lately fought between the Royalists and the rebel Judge-breakers on the plains of Frankfort.

A long time previous to the commencement of the campaign, the greatest exertions were made by your friends, their Majesties, the Triumvirate, to fill the ranks of the Royal Army. The largest bounties were offered, which were promptly paid at the branches of the United States Bank and at the old Bank of Kentucky. Enlistments progressed with such rapidity, that we began to entertain great hopes of being able easily to subdue the rebels. But in the mean time, one of the rebels, who called himself Patrick Henry, circulated a report that the "rich and well born" royalists wished to govern the country; to rob the people of their rights and to make your friends the Triumvirate, absolute dictators of the laws of the land; and he published to the rebels so many strong reasons for his assertion, that they immediately took the alarm and began to heat up for volunteers. From this time the royal cause began to languish. And when the two armies were mustered and numbered in August last, it was ascertained that the rebels had a majority over the royalists of near sixteen thousand men. The rebels chose Maj. General Joseph Desha as their Governor and commander in chief; and invested that like the venerable Shelly, he should take the field in person against the Royalists. They chose Messrs. Rowan and M'Affee Maj. Generals, and Messrs. Ward, Daviss, Beauchamp and Denny, Brigadier Generals, together with many Colonels, Majors, &c. Their Majesties, the Triumvirate, were also

named to take the field in person. They appointed his grace General Weakht, Duke of the Town Fork, their commander in chief, together with several Major Generals and Brigadiers of the nobility, &c. to assist the commander of the royal army.

Both armies now made vigorous preparations for the opening of the campaign. Early in October their Majesties, with his grace General Weakht, and a part of their forces marched to Frankfort, where they were joined by General Sir Achilles Sneed, & Sir John Merseshell with a chosen body of royal guards. They fixed their head quarters at the old Bank of Kentucky; but lodged themselves in a splendid Mansion, which belongs to the French Bank of the United States. They here held several councils of war, to determine on the most effectual measures to defeat the rebel army, which was shortly expected. On the day in October, their Majesties were joined by the balance of the royal army, and on the same day the rebel army arrived under the command of the Gr. in person. He fixed his head quarters near the Capitol and early next morning he drew up his forces and delivered them an able speech, in which he endeavored to prove the usurpations of their Majesties, the Triumvirate, and the right of the people to rule themselves. After which the rebel Generals called a council of war and appointed a deputation of their most respectable officers, to wait upon their Majesties with a catalogue of grievances and demand redress, or otherwise that their Majesties should forthwith surrender their authority as permanent rulers to be appointed in their stead. This catalogue of grievances was presented to their Majesties by Maj. General Rowan. Their Majesties wished time to consider of this business, which was readily granted by the rebel Generals. After many days deliberation, their Majesties sent into the rebel camp a message, in which they clearly prove their right to rule this country regardless of the opinions of the people, and that they are not responsible to the people or their rebel army for error or crimes or any thing short of Judicial execution. This response produced great indignation in the rebel army and they cried out "no more Liberty or Death!" and actually to send a proud deputation of officers, in which they reiterated the right of the people to govern themselves and to demand redress of their Majesties, the Triumvirate, and actually now prepared for a general engagement. The Governor drew up the rebel army in a double battle, with the right wing under the command of Maj. General Rowan, assisted by Generals Ward and Daviss, on the West of the old Capitol; the left wing under the command of Maj. General M'Affee, assisted by Generals Beauchamp and Denny, on the East of the old Capitol. The centre, near the Capitol and fronting the old Bank of Kentucky, the Governor commanded in person. Their Majesties formed their centre at the old Bank of Kentucky, where they stationed their royal guards under command of Gen. Sir Achilles Sneed and Col. Sir John Merseshell. They ordered General Flournoy, Marquis of South Fork, General Allen, Marquis of Winchester, with the right wing of the royalists to march upon the left wing of the rebels, and bring on the engagement, whilst his grace Gen Weakht with the left wing was directed to keep the right wing of the rebels in check, prevent reinforcements, &c. until their Majesties should receive intelligence of the success of their right wing upon the left of the rebel army.

As soon as the royalists under Generals the Marquises of South Fork and Winchester, made an attack upon the rebels under General M'Affee, Col. Carneal, it is supposed from his great love of Col. Sir John Merseshell, deserted and came over to the royalists. This defection produced great confusion among the rebels; but, by the exertions of Generals M'Affee, Beauchamp and Denny, order was soon restored and the rebels then fought with a coolness and bravery rarely surpassed. The Marquis of South Fork now led the royalists to the attack, and charged upon the rebels with great violence, and was ably supported by the Marquis of Winchester, but they were received by Generals Denny and Beauchamp and Col. Allen, Vane and Ewing; with such cool and determined courage, that they were unable to make any impression upon the rebels, and they soon retired. The Marquis of Winchester renewed the attack and was supported by the Marquis of South Fork and Colonels Sir Francis Lockett and Sir James Crittler and was again repulsed with loss. The Marquis of South Fork enraged at his repeated disasters, returned to the charge with more violence than ever; but was again repulsed with a considerable loss, which threw the royalists into great confusion. Generals Beauchamp and Denny, who had interposed on the defensive, took advantage of this favourable crisis and led the whole rebel force to the attack. They charged with much impetuosity, that the royalists were unable to make any effectual resistance, and although the Marquis of South Fork and Winchester, fought with the greatest bravery and did wonders in rallying the royalists and resisting the charge of the rebels; yet the royalists were overpowered by numbers and forced to fly in every direction, leaving the rebels to claim the victory.

When their Majesties, the Triumvirate, received intelligence of the defeat of their right wing by the rebels, they were greatly vexed and determined to take the field in person. They appointed his grace General Weakht, Duke of the Town Fork, their commander in chief, together with several Major Generals and Brigadiers of the nobility, &c. to assist the commander of the royal army. Both armies now made vigorous preparations for the opening of the campaign. Early in October their Majesties, with his grace General Weakht, and a part of their forces marched to Frankfort, where they were joined by General Sir Achilles Sneed, & Sir John Merseshell with a chosen body of royal guards. They fixed their head quarters at the old Bank of Kentucky; but lodged themselves in a splendid Mansion, which belongs to the French Bank of the United States. They here held several councils of war, to determine on the most effectual measures to defeat the rebel army, which was shortly expected. On the day in October, their Majesties were joined by the balance of the royal army, and on the same day the rebel army arrived under the command of the Gr. in person. He fixed his head quarters near the Capitol and early next morning he drew up his forces and delivered them an able speech, in which he endeavored to prove the usurpations of their Majesties, the Triumvirate, and the right of the people to rule themselves. After which the rebel Generals called a council of war and appointed a deputation of their most respectable officers, to wait upon their Majesties with a catalogue of grievances and demand redress, or otherwise that their Majesties should forthwith surrender their authority as permanent rulers to be appointed in their stead. This catalogue of grievances was presented to their Majesties by Maj. General Rowan. Their Majesties wished time to consider of this business, which was readily granted by the rebel Generals. After many days deliberation, their Majesties sent into the rebel camp a message, in which they clearly prove their right to rule this country regardless of the opinions of the people, and that they are not responsible to the people or their rebel army for error or crimes or any thing short of Judicial execution. This response produced great indignation in the rebel army and they cried out "no more Liberty or Death!" and actually to send a proud deputation of officers, in which they reiterated the right of the people to govern themselves and to demand redress of their Majesties, the Triumvirate, and actually now prepared for a general engagement. The Governor drew up the rebel army in a double battle, with the right wing under the command of Maj. General Rowan, assisted by Generals Ward and Daviss, on the West of the old Capitol; the left wing under the command of Maj. General M'Affee, assisted by Generals Beauchamp and Denny, on the East of the old Capitol. The centre, near the Capitol and fronting the old Bank of Kentucky, the Governor commanded in person. Their Majesties formed their centre at the old Bank of Kentucky, where they stationed their royal guards under command of Gen. Sir Achilles Sneed and Col. Sir John Merseshell. They ordered General Flournoy, Marquis of South Fork, General Allen, Marquis of Winchester, with the right wing of the royalists to march upon the left wing of the rebels, and bring on the engagement, whilst his grace Gen Weakht with the left wing was directed to keep the right wing of the rebels in check, prevent reinforcements, &c. until their Majesties should receive intelligence of the success of their right wing upon the left of the rebel army.

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And this grace Gen. Weatkill, with the whole of one royal army, except the royal guards, to attack the right wing of the rebel army under Generals Rowan, Ward and Davies. The Governor anticipating the contemplated attack, reviewed the right wing of his army early on Tuesday morning Dec. 21st, accompanied by two of his aids de-camp, Majors Barry and Monro. He found the troops, both officers and men, in high spirits, anxiously awaiting the attack and resolved to overthrow Judicial Supremacy and restore to the people their pretended rights, or perish in the attempt. In the mean time the royal army was put in motion by his grace General Weatkill. His grace was elegantly mounted upon a beautiful white horse, richly caparisoned with the most costly trappings. His dress was rich and splendid beyond description, with a long white plume waving in the air. On his breast he wore a large golden breast-plate, with this inscription in large capitals; "MYSELF." In his left hand he held a large golden shield, upon one side of which were inscribed, 'The Constitution Alexander Hamilton and Judicial Supremacy,' on the other; 'The Supreme Court of the United States.' If their Majesties the Triumvirate should be destroyed by the rebels, we will appeal to their Majesties the Septemviri for assistance.

The rebel army was led out to meet him by Maj. General Rowan. The General was mounted upon a fine black horse plainly caparisoned. His dress was of neat domestic cloth. He wore a breast plate of brass upon which were inscribed 'Liberty and Equality.' He held in his left hand a large brazen shield, with this inscription on its side: 'The rights of the People' and on the other: 'The Judiciary must be responsible to the people.'

Just as the armies met, Col. Cosby deserted and joined the banners of his grace, General Weakliif, and as a proof of his sincerity, commenced a tremendous fire upon the rebels; but was quickly silenced by Major Mason, who promptly returned his fire. Col. Sir Squire Turner commenced the attack on the part of the royalists; but was quickly repulsed. Gen. Green Marquis de Dan, then made a bold and daring attack upon the rebels, crying out *King Causus! King Causus!* as he charged upon their ranks; who, somewhat disconcerted the Governor's midle-camp, Maj. Barry, and friendly counsellor Bibb; but he was quickly repulsed with disgrace. Col. Sir Daniel Eade, then made a charge upon the rebels, which he deavoured to support; but we were soon forced to retire. Sir Daniel, not at all disheartened at our repulse, again advanced upon the enemy, and like Goliath of truth, boldly defied the armies of the rebels. He called upon any of their burning and shining lights of war, to come out and meet him on fair and equal terms in a pitched battle.

The gallant Col. Joyce, David like, advanced upon our Goliath and engaged him in single combat. Both armies looked on with admiration and the deepest solicitude, hoping that the battle might be happily terminated by single combat. But just at this important crisis, Maj. Triplet deserted to the royalists and opened a heavy fire upon his old friends the rebel Judge breakers. This so enraged the rebel army, that, by one concerted movement they charged upon the royalists and from this moment the battle became general throughout the whole line, & Maj. Triplet was repulsed with considerable loss, by Majors Bookser and Hunter. The Marquis of Darn made a bold attack upon Gen. Davies, but was repulsed and driven to the very rear of the royal army. Gen. Hardin Earl of Bardstown made a bold assault upon the centre and was ably supported by the Intrepid Col. Cosby; but Gen. Rowan rushed upon them both and forced them to retire. The Sir Squire Turner and the gallant Major Sir Charles Thruston now made a bold charge upon the rebels and were supported by the brave Sergeant Major, Col. Taylor; but they were repulsed with some loss by General Davies assisted by Majors Mason and Garth. Col. Hardin now deserted from the rebels and fought under the banners of his cousin the Earl of Bardstown. He opened a heavy fire upon the rebels but was soon repulsed by the gallant Captains Morgan and Marpin and compelled to retreat to the very rear of his cousin, the Earl, closely pursued by his assailants and would have been captured, had it not been for the timely assistance of Col Sir John M. McConnell who made an able diversion in his favour.

His grace then, I We'll not now, charged up on the centre of the rebels; but seeing Major Mason advance up a hill, he fell back and ordered Capt. Simpson and Col. Osby to take his place, but the gallant Major joined Maj. Mason and commanded them to enter the banners of his grace. Sir Donaldegan marched between the two armies; cried out *King Caucus! King Caucus!* and renewed his challenge to fight a single combat. But the venerable General Sir Thomas Keamey, declared that, as it was the object, it would be imprudent, as it proposed a cessation of hostilities until morning, when we agreed that both armies retired into their camps.

Early on the morning of the 22nd the royal army was driven up in battle array by his grace General Worsleiff. He ordered Col. Chappene of the regulars to make a bold charge upon the rebels, which was promptly executed and maintained long time with great effect. Major Sir Curdiss and Capt. Wilson were ordered to support Col. Chappene, which they did with great bravery, but were repulsed by Col. Shortridge, who defeated them with great boldness. Major Trippett, after charging his old friends, the rebel jay-breakers, and was ably supported by M. J. Morris, but they met with such a warm reception from Col. Barker, that they were thrown into confusion and drove to retire. Colonel Sir W. T. Wilson and Sir Charles D. Cunningham were then ordered to the charge, which was boldly and bravely executed by both and resisted by the regulars and sharpshooters.

Continuation of the rebel army now made a direct assault upon the royalists, crying out to give no quarter, no to-day and spare not? He was indignantly opposed by Sir Spine, and not being supported by the rebels, was forced to retire.—M J Sir Archibald Woods of the royalists now made a direct attack upon the rebels, about being false to the cause, he was not supported by the royalists, retired back to his own troops, which he carried into their respective encampments.

Early on Thursday morning the 20th of December his grace General Weymouth, led out the

royalists to renew the battle with the rebel
jungle warriors; but he found that Maj. General
Roran had previously drawn up the rebel army
in a skirmish, with their helmets, shields, and
spears so arranged as to render them almost in-
measurable. His grace General Weaklift, who
at first much undermanned at the sight of this
novel so compact and formidable body of rebels; but
having somewhat regained his wonted coolness,
he ordered me with my whole division to make
a violent charge upon the rebels, which he prom-
ised to support with the whole force of the royal ar-
my. Proud of the honour conferred upon me by
his grace, we rushed upon the rebels, with the im-
petuosity of the Roman Legion and made a tre-
mendous assault but we found them as firm and
impervious as the Green Platoon. I continued for
several hours to charge upon the rebels with a for-
midable force; but could make no impression upon
their rebel Phalanx. I then gave way to his grace
General Weaklift, who led on the whole royal
force to the attack, and charged the rebel hosts
with all the bravery his grace could summon to his
aid from heaven, earth or hell. His grace contin-
ued this daring and masterly attack for four or five
hours; but with no other effect than to entomb Capt.
Galloway from the rebel phalanx and made him re-
treat behind the baggage, and to compel Capt.
Morgan, to cry out for quarters, which his grace
was uniformly granted to this young hero.

It was now dark, and the royalists, despairing of being able to break this solid phalanx by fair and open warfare, the Marquis of Dan, devised the bold stratagem of throwing them all into confusion by proclaiming that the city of Frankfort was on fire. In a moment all was confusion and this formidable phalanx was completely broken and might have been defeated, had it not been for the greatest exertions of Generals Hovan and Ward. Gen. Ward instantaneously cried *order! order!* and used every exertion to reorganize the phalanx, but it was unable to succeed, until General Row and directed his aid-de-camp, Maj. Mason, to proceed through the ranks of the phalanx, and to order the ranks to reform. By this means order was restored to the rebel phalanx, before the royalists, who had also been thrown into confusion, could take any advantage of their situation. This treachery so much enraged the rebels, that they determined to make a general charge upon the royalists. Col. Holt broke from the phalanx and rushed upon the royalists crying out to the rebels to follow him and give no quarter, but he was met by Col. Sir Richard New, who indignantly assailed him and compelled him to retreat within the phalanx.

My Lord, General Rowan now ordered Gen. Daviss to lead the rebel phalanx against the royalists, which was promptly done with such violence that it required the greatest exertions of his grace, Gen. Weakkill, and the Earl of Bardstoun, to prevent the royalists from surrendering to this formidable attack. But at this critical moment, the Earl of Bardstoun issued upon Gen. Daviss and assailed him with such violence that he was forced to retire with precipitation and the phalanx was thrown into great confusion. The royalists shouted victory; and his grace General Weakkill led the whole royal legion to attack the broken phalanx of the rebels. The eagle-eyed Rowan saw that the crisis had now arrived, which was to determine the fate of the great battle. He instantly ordered order to the broken phalanx; sounded the charge upon the royalists, and rushed upon his grace General Weakkill, like the Xenian Lion. His grace was instantly thrown into the utmost consternation, and affrighted fled through the thickest ranks of the royalists. Gen. Rowan then charged upon the Earl of Bardstoun, who was forced to retire before him; then upon myself and I am sorry that I soon shared a similar fate. In the mean time the Marquis of Pan, Sir Squire, Sir William, and many other royalists of inferior note assailed General Rowan in the rear and each side, crying out *Cæsar! Cæsar!* down with the tyrant; but he shook them from him "as the lion shakes the dew drops from his mane." The rebels now shouted victory; and the royalists fled in every direction. Col. Brent, Marquis of Green made great efforts to rally them but all in vain! In his grace, General Weakkill, was lying from rank to rank, crying out *my horse my horse, a kingdom for a horse!* His friends made every effort to restore his wonted composure and gave him large portions of Dutch courage, but it all would not do; he continued to cry for his horse. His horse was brought but his grace was so far overcome, that he lost both his shield and plume as he mounted his white charger. But away he went full speed and never stopped until he reached that strong fortress the U. S. B. B. at Lexington. He then became as brave as Pompey and issued a proclamation denouncing the Governor, General Rowan and Maj. Barry as *Cæsar, Antioch and Lepros!*

When their Majesties the Truniverte received intelligence of this great disaster, they were sorely distressed and sent themselves up in their strong fortress, the Fort Bank of Ky, with their royal guards under the command of Sr Achilles and Cid Sir Juan Merce-stell, with a determination of holding out to the last extremity. But upon further reflection they determined the next morning to place the strong fortress, their munitions of war, baggage and public property of every description under the command of the valiant Sir Achilles and leave this scene of disaster as soon as possible. Arrangements were accordingly made, and about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of Dec. went the Governor and Maj. Berry were making arrangements to take this strong fortress by storm. Their Vassals mounted their horses and died. Many of the royalists exclaimed that their Majesties *gloriously* before the rebel Governor, as Procter did before the venerable Governor Shelby.

This ended the memorable battle at Frankfort, which I renewed your Majesties the Trimvirate, and I fear has for ever overturned judicial supremacy to Kentucky. Indeed, I should not be astonished if this shock like that of an earthquake, should even reach the Capitol of the Union and shake that United Supremacy, which your Majesties, the September, have so long and so rightfully maintained over the people of the United States. God preserve your Majesties many years.

GEORGE, EARL OF LANCASTER,
Commander of the Royal Army of the Centre.

To the Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District
composed of the Counties of Jessamine, Lincoln,
Morehead, and Washington.

The approaching termination of the period for which you first elected me, renders it proper that I should give to you, succinctly, the principal public measures to which the present Congress has given rise, and the gratitude inspired by your confidence and patriotism, as well as the ties of common interest and feeling that connect us, makes the sense of duty I experience, almost irresistible, to address you.

Only 18 percent of most truly a source of pleasure. It will be better in that that previous to the only enjoyment of any service as your representative, the great principle of internal in provoking and don't see manufactures had not been incorporated into national policy. At the last session they helped each other. The views of political economy which they were recommended, I've been surprised by the effects. Individual skill and industry, tempted into new channels, have been rewarded by encouraging profits, and stimulated by fairer prospects; and the public have millions of responding in noise. On these important advances in the practical wisdom of our conduct, I sincerely congratulate you. The advantages they promise to the country are more easily foreseen than estimated. Whether in peace or in war, the 1854-1855 campaign, results of 1855 and winter.

As our Government was formed, by the people for their own good, it is their right, and their duty to inspect and regulate the application and distribution of the public treasure, upon the proper management of which the advantages of political society so essentially depend. To the influence of this salutary principle, exemplified in the strict economy of our expenditures, and the rigid accountability of our public officers, as well as in the operation of a judicious tariff, may be attributed the prosperous condition of our finances, which enables us to effect, as appears by the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a rapid reduction of the public debt, a gradual increase of our navy, and a steady prosecution of such public works, as the interest and security of the country require. An event, which will forever distinguish the present Congress, was the reception given by them to the late and generous benefactor and friend General L. A. FAYETTE. It was deemed proper to repair, from the funds of the nation, the losses and sacrifices which his zeal in our cause had induced him to make of his private resources; and I was proud, in voting for this measure of justice, to be the organ of your sensibility to his pre-eminant claims, and chivalrous virtues.

In reviewing the term which I am about to complete, I experience the satisfaction of knowing that my abilities, humble though they may be, have been faithfully devoted to your service; and that if an ardent zeal to discharge my duty, can afford a proper return for the honour which your confidence has conferred on me, I shall not be considered faithless or ungrateful. The last election, though closely contested, eventuated in returning me a member of the 19th Congress. To say that I recur to that event with ardent feelings of gratitude to my friends is but a poor and tame expression of my feelings. To obtain the confidence of freemen, has been the highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is the utmost limit of my hopes. Whilst I utter myself that experience will increase my ability to serve you, I am very sure it will not relax my exertions to be useful to my constituents, and to our common country.

Your Fellow-Citizen,
T. P. MOORE.
Feb 26th 1825.

Lexington Library.

THE persons each of whom subscribed fifty dollars towards the purchase of the Lexington Library House and Lot, will please to take notice, that the second instalment of their subscription will become due on the first of every month.

All letters, enclosed to the Library either by subscription or for contributions are also requested to make payment in order to enable the institution to publish its contract by paying £850 specie which will be

By order of the Board of DIRECTORS.
 Lexington, March 17, 1925-1926

Communications.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The Grand Jury, at the present term of the Montgomery Circuit Court, Green of it a part of the official duty to present the majority of the last Legislature for repealing the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and establishing a Supreme Court, styling it the Court of Appeals. This measure is only another stride of judicial usurpation, and should awaken the people to a proper sense of the determination of that department of the Government to give into slavish submission, the people and their representatives. The Court party, conscious of their weakness in that County, had to resort to this stratagem in order to sustain for a moment their despising hopes. The presentment and a correct history of the transaction will be viewed by posterity, and made it to present generations, no other than a noble effort to advance over the heads of the people, an aristocratic party within the United States. Through a singular mischance, pretty well understood in Montgomery, the Deputy Sheriff, *ad hoc*, summoned a Grand Jury, highly composed of judge materials: it is a remarkable fact that two of the well selected band were genuine Republicans, and refused to sanction a proceeding which, in their estimation was a vital stab at the liberty and independence of the people. From every circumstance, this scheme was in agitation about three or four weeks.—The document, which produced by the Foreman of this Grand inquest appeared to present some miracle, the result of time, and the Court party crowded in considerable numbers about the Court house the day before the extinction of this judicial fact.

general sentiment and to promote the lasting assurance of the peace and tranquillity of the Nation. The operations of the Judiciary, one of the main securities of the citizen, is prostrated and taken away. The eleven or fifteen branches of this Government, loose and disjoint of the object for which it was made and exercises power which was never intended, disorder and confusion, and even anarchy must follow. Dangers are created and the Revolution, Grand Jurors will like a flock of brother patriots, will rise and lift up to the people the awakened them to a sense of their oppressions and wrongs; but a vertill now was their justice exerted to strip power and give strength to the arm that has blasted the peace and hopes and harmony of the country. Nevertheless before Grand Jurors attempted to lead Frenchmen to subversion. Never before have they attempted to raise the fallen usurper and make the people leave and follow him. It is a step unparalleled in the new world. We have to look for an example in those traditions and physical empire in Europe from which our Fathers fled. It is like the life guard of a Rescuer, who told the people to honor him even when his foot steps were marked with bloody desolation. And have our Grand Jurors come to this have they fallen so low as to become the blind and willing advocates of those "who have power and forget light?" What safety has this? We do not see the light.

minute citizen now, if this body should desert him
 and give power and sanction to the daring struggle
 of an ambitious Aristocracy! None, unless he ex-
 erts that irresistible sovereignty that sleeps in
 him. To it he must appeal! I cherish the people
 to think and act for themselves, and not be dis-
 torted to. And what does the presentment mean?
 It means that the citizens of this State have
 the right to legislate for themselves and to judge of
 their own constitution. It means that their represen-
 tatives have no right to repeal laws heretofore enact-
 ed, to lower them, if they may be. I put the sanc-
 tion of a principle if they may be said that nothing is law but the
 will of the Judge, and that it is the *Syteme* *Laos*
 of the law! This doctrine may suit those countries
 where the people have no rights, but here it ought
 and will be disclaimed. The weak and timid who
 have no hesitations to spare of opinion from their

particulars, perhaps, to establish in a slavish de-
ference; but the revolutionary spirit will regulate
it as he did the proclamation of George the first,
when he commanded him to return to his allegiance
as a good and loyal subject. Shall we, however,
consider the voice of this body, public opinion, it
is answered not for the people, there is no democ-
ratic and as kind of freedom as ever. I do not
wish to be considered as intruding upon the rights
of a majority in this well-served land who thus
expect to advance the interests of their expiring
party. Minorities have the right of thinking for
themselves, but they have no right to ride the ma-
jority. Let us therefore continue in watch, with
an increasing vigilance, the friends of judicial im-
potence with the all powerful voice of the people
shall rise in judgment against them and, with
the irresistible violence of the storm, scatter their
trons never again to be collected.

But who are they that cry so viciously and so unbecomingly that the constitution is lost? They are men who generate and give impulse to such measures as this presentment. They are the leaders who exert every energy to impede the progress of civilization, and zealously desire the eternal prostration of the Occupying Claimant Law.—Who are in favor of a Consolidated Government; and whose voracious enthusiasm is seeking to subvert the liberties of the people, and to fasten upon them a tyrannical will against the principles of Aristocracy and oppression will accord with their own.

These are the characters upon whom the Grand Jury would have the country to rely.—And such are the men who composed the grand jury of this splendid usurpation. In my next I shall examine and rebuke the flagitious doctrine, and point out the numerous absurdities contained in the pre-secution.

LEONIDAS.

A free government cannot support itself, unless
 its own laws are capable of correcting the disorders
 of it.

During the brief halt of search on the seas a few boats of Africa and the West Indies, was struck out by a vote of 28 to 12, as follows:

For the *Africa*.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Jackson, Knight, Mills, Seymour, Van Dyke—12.

Against the *Africa*.—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Bennings, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickenson, Eases, Gaillard, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes of Mass., Johnson of La. Kane, King of Ala., Lloyd of Md., Lloyd of Mass., Mason, Noble, Rowan, Troupes, Smith, Thomas, Van Rensselaer, Williams—28.

The Treaty was then rejected, *nem. con.*

National Intelligencer.

VERY LATE FROM EL ROLE.

New-York, Monday Morn. March 7.

The packet ship, New York, Capt. Bennett, was arrested by her, early this morning, from Liverpool, the wind being strong at S. W. She was to have sailed on the 1st of February. About 11 o'clock, it was ascertained that a passenger reached town early this morning, over Long Island, and that the ship left Liverpool on the 17th of February. Having waited upon this gentleman, he declined communicating any information relative to the markets. In consequence, considerable speculation exists in our market, but no transactions of consequence are going on. The conjectures are various. Some suppose the ports are opened for four; others, that the price has risen for the admission of Canada flour only, (as the gentleman who has arrived belongs to Canada,) but these are only conjectures.

It is said that the King of Spain has announced his intention to hold no diplomatic intercourse with any Power which shall make treaties with his insurgent colonies.

It is confirmed that the Portuguese Ministry has been charged according to the wishes of the British Ambassador.—*Am. Ad.*

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Barham, entered upon the duties of their respective offices at Washington, on the 9th inst.

A great fire took place at St. Thomas on the 12th February, which destroyed 500 houses and stores. Much greater damage would have been done, but for the active exertions of Capt. Shat, and a part of the crew of the United States' schooner *Grampus*, then lying in that port. The fire was occasioned by a trick of an old woman to detect a thief.

Mr. Crawford and family left Washington on the 11th inst. for his residence in Georgia.

General Izard has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, is appointed Adjutant General of the United States Army.

It is asserted that Mr. George Kremer will very probably be elected the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

A ball was given to General Jackson on his arrival at Baltimore. Mrs. Jackson's ill health prevented him from passing through Philadelphia to Philadelphia, on his way home.

or power, I have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, rat my self, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military christian."

I am, very respectfully, yours &c. edward servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To SAM'L. SWARTWOOD, New York.

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 24. 1825.

POSTS: THREE DOLLARS (4 CENTS) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EDITED BY JOHN M. MCALLA.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
On Saturday next, an election is to take place of a Trustee for the town of Lexington, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Choud. It will be recalled that this election is intended as a test of public sentiment in relation to the policy pursued by the board, in relation to the removal of obstructions in the streets.
Dr. Choud has consented to serve if again elected; and will consider his election as an incentive to maintain the course adopted by the board.

DEWITT CLINTON, has declined the mission to England as successor to Mr. Rush. It is believed that he is unfavorable to the administration, and will accept no appointment under it.

GEN. JOHN BROOKS, late Governor of Massachusetts, died in Medford about the last of February, in the 73d year of his age.

The report that Chief Justice Marshall intended retiring from the office he now holds, is contradicted.

Mr. POLKETT of South Carolina, has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Mexico. This appointment is calculated to give general satisfaction.

The Senate have continued the appointments made by the President in the Cabinet, as follows:

Mr. Cley of Kentucky, Secretary of State. Mr. Fish of Pennsylvania Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Barbour of Virginia, Secretary of War.

The Senate spent the whole session of yesterday on Executive business, and, of course, nothing sold or—(their Proceeding) in Treaties and Nominations being allowed private.

In the course of the day, on a motion made to that effect, the injunction of secrecy was reinforced from the confidential proceedings of Monday, so far as regarded the vote on the appointment of Mr. Cley as Secretary of State. To gratify public curiosity, as well as to comply with the pronounced intention of the Senate, in discussing their proceedings in this particular, we publish the vote which was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Barton, Bell, Beaton, Boutley, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Giddard, Harrison—Hendricks, Holmes of Maine, Johnston of Louisiana, Kane, King of Alabama, Knight, Lloyd of Mass. Mills, Rowan, Scales, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, Van Dyke &c.

NAYS—Messrs. Fort en, Fraleigh, Cobb, Eaton, Fidelity, Hays, Holmes of Miss. Jackson, Mc-

We learn from a respectable source, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that since the Liberator Bellerus arrived in Peru, a deputation from the kings of France and Spain has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme Command in South America, and upon the Crown of such Powers pressing to support him in such a measure, and promptly pledging the aid of all the Governments comprising the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bellerus. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and the high that body it is hoped the world will be satisfied to the particulars.

N. L. L.

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SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION.


The most important decision was given by the Senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the Convention, originally formed with the Government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade. The important secrecy having been removed by the Senate, from that part of their proceedings which relates to this Convention, we should be enabled to give a full account of them. At present we can only state, at the first article of the Treaty

Laying the Corner Stone, &c. &c. &c.
A Meeting of the Company will be held at Mrs. Kees' Livery on Saturday next at 10 o'clock to make arrangements for securing the nation's guest" agree to a request of the Government, a proposition will also be made to change a part of the Uniform; the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By Order
THOS. H. PINDELL, Capt.

J. Wynn, 1st Sergt.

The Lexington Artillery: Adels
A Co. required to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, to march to any point, which may be most expedient, to receive and defend the Nation's Guest, the veteran Com-


 ERAL LA FAYETTE, whose arrival may be expected between the 24th and 30th of April. A SALUTE will be fired by a detachment of the Company, stationed at some suitable point with the Ordnance, as soon as it is ascertained that the General has entered Fayette county—the salute to be continued until the escort arrives with the General at his lodg-
 ings in town.
 By order of Capt. J. M. PIKE,
 JOHN E. COLEMAN, Ord. Serg't.
 March 29, 1875.

**PRACTISING BALL
AND DANCING SCHOOL.**
P. R. ATLEY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Exeter that by the request of several
persons, a Practising Ball will take place on SATURDAY
NEXT at Mr GIBBS'S Hall known, and will continue every
two weeks for the remainder of the season.
Tickets of admission as formerly \$1.50.
P. R. will also open his school on the 8th, (second

Entry of April 18, the room above mentioned: 1858
of Union Friday, after noon; and Saturday morning &
of Union
Lexington March 24, 1825—12-31.

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and
who can come well recommended.

JOHN E. L. S.

Lexington March 21, 1825—12-31.

EDUCATION.
THE subscriber having returned to his school
will instruct a *small* number of *males* and *females*.
T. B. PINCKNEY.
Lexington March 17, 182—12—*at*.

To Persons interested.
 ALL those indebted to the Massachusetts Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund are requested to come forward and discharge the same as the accounts are now ready for payment, and all those that have accounts on hand, will be requested to present them for payment properly authenticated, and as accounts are now being absolutely necessary it is well hoped that this request will be complied with.
 JOSEPH LOGAN, Adv.
 1 Lexington March 23, 1865-12-5.




A Meeting of the company will be held at Mrs. KENNEDY'S on Saturday next at 4 o'clock to make arrangements for securing the national emblem agreed to at the request of the Government. A proposition will also be made to change a part of the uniform; the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order

THOS. H. PINDELL, Capt.
J. WINN, 1st. Sergt.

The Lexington Artillery: Adets
ARE required to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, to march to any point, which may be most expedient, to receive and escort the NATION'S GUEST, the veteran GEN.



ERAL L. A. PAYETTE, whose arrival may be expected between 12:30 and 3:00 p. m. A salute will be fired by a detachment of the Company stationed at some suitable point with the Ordnance, as such is it is ascertained that the General has entered Payette county—the salute to be continued until the escort arrives with the General at his lodg-

By order of Capt. J. M. PIKE,
JOHN B. COLEMAN, Or'd. Serg't.

1871-1872.

**PRACTISING BALL
AND DANCING SCHOOL.**
P. RATEL respectfully informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington that by the request of several
persons, a Practising Ball will take place on Sunday
next at Mr. Thomas Ball's room, and will continue every
two weeks for the remainder of the season.
Tickets of admission as formerly \$1.50.

P. K. will also open his school on the 8th, (second Friday of April) in the room above mentioned. Days of instruction Friday, after noon; and Saturday morning & afternoon.

Journey men Blacksmiths.
I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and

JOHN E. S.
Lexington March 21, 1925-14-11.

THE subscriber having returned in his school
will instruct a small number of males and females,
T. B. PINEAPPLE.
Lexington March 17, 1824. --12--at.

To Persons interested.
ALL those indebted to Thomas M. C. and his wife are requested to come forward and discharge the same.

same as the accounts are now ready for adjustment, and all those that have claims or debts on all accounts are requested to present them for payment properly authenticated; and as a further document to substantiate the same it is the hope that this

request will be complied with.
JOSEPH LOGAN, Adm.
Lexington March 21, 1855-1856.

